Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CS 5: Study Guide

Content Statement 5: *As the supreme law of the land, the U.S. Constitution incorporates basic principles of that helped define the government of the United States as a federal republic including its structure, powers, and relationship with the government.*

**Directions**: complete all parts of this study guide. Include as many details as possible in your answers.

*You must have your laptop on the day of the test*

**Study Tips:**

1. Know ALL the vocabulary! Read and re-read the vocabulary sheets.
2. Complete study guide
3. Have a friend or family member quiz you
4. Read and re-read the class notes and handouts
5. Highlight the class notes
6. Make flashcards of important people/events
7. Study all your past quizzes. Some test questions will be straight from those quizzes.

**National Government=Federal Government**

**1. Define the 6 Principles of the U.S. Constitution**

**Popular Sovereignty- will of the people (voting)**

**Limited Government- the government only has the power to do what the Constitution allows**

**Federalism- state and national government share power**

**Separation of powers- the 3 branches**

**Checks and balances- each branch has the ability to regulate the others**

**Judicial Review- Supreme Court can declare laws to be unconstitutional**

**2. Define preamble Introduction**

**3. List the 6 reasons, as stated in the Preamble, for the creation of the U.S. Constitution**

**Create a better union, establish justice, promote peace within, protect the country, promote growth and wealth for future generations**

**4. Define the following: delegated powers, concurrent powers, reserved powers. Provide an example for each.**

**Concurrent powers- shared powers ex. Levying taxes**

**Delegated powers- federal government only ex. Declaring war**

**Reserved powers- states only ex. education**

**5. Why did the authors of the U.S. Constitution decide to give certain powers to the central government, while giving other powers to the state governments?**

**The authors of the Constitution wanted to create a government that prevented one person/group/branch from gaining too much power.**

**6. Why was the amendment process created? To allow for changed and additions to the Constitution.**

**7. Fill in the appropriate branch for each institution of government**

**Congress= Legislative branch**

**President and Cabinet= Executive branch**

**Supreme Court and lower courts=Judicial branch**

**8. How does the Bill of Rights limit the government? It outlines the rights of the citizens. These rights cannot be taken away**

**9. Which principle of the U.S. Constitution best aligns with the idea of a Federal Republic? Popular Sovereignty**

**10. What was the name of the first government of the United States? Articles of Confederation**

**11. Which branch is described in Article I? Article II? Article III?**

**I- Legislative**

**II- Executive**

**III- Judicial**

10. Complete the chart below for *checks and balances*

Executive Branch

Checks on Congress

-Veto legislation (laws)

Checks on the Judiciary

-Appoint federal judges

Checks on Congress

- declare laws unconstitutional

Checks on the President

-declare executive actions unconstitutional

Judicial Branch

Checks on the President

-approve Presidential appointments

Checks on the Judiciary

- impeach judges

**The following questions are possible extended response questions:**

1. Federalism is one of the basic principles of the U.S. Constitution. Explain how our government represents a federal structure.

2. Choose 2 basic principles to DEFINE AND PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE for each.

3. Define, in your own words, each of the 6 basic principles of the U.S. Constitution.

Legislative Branch